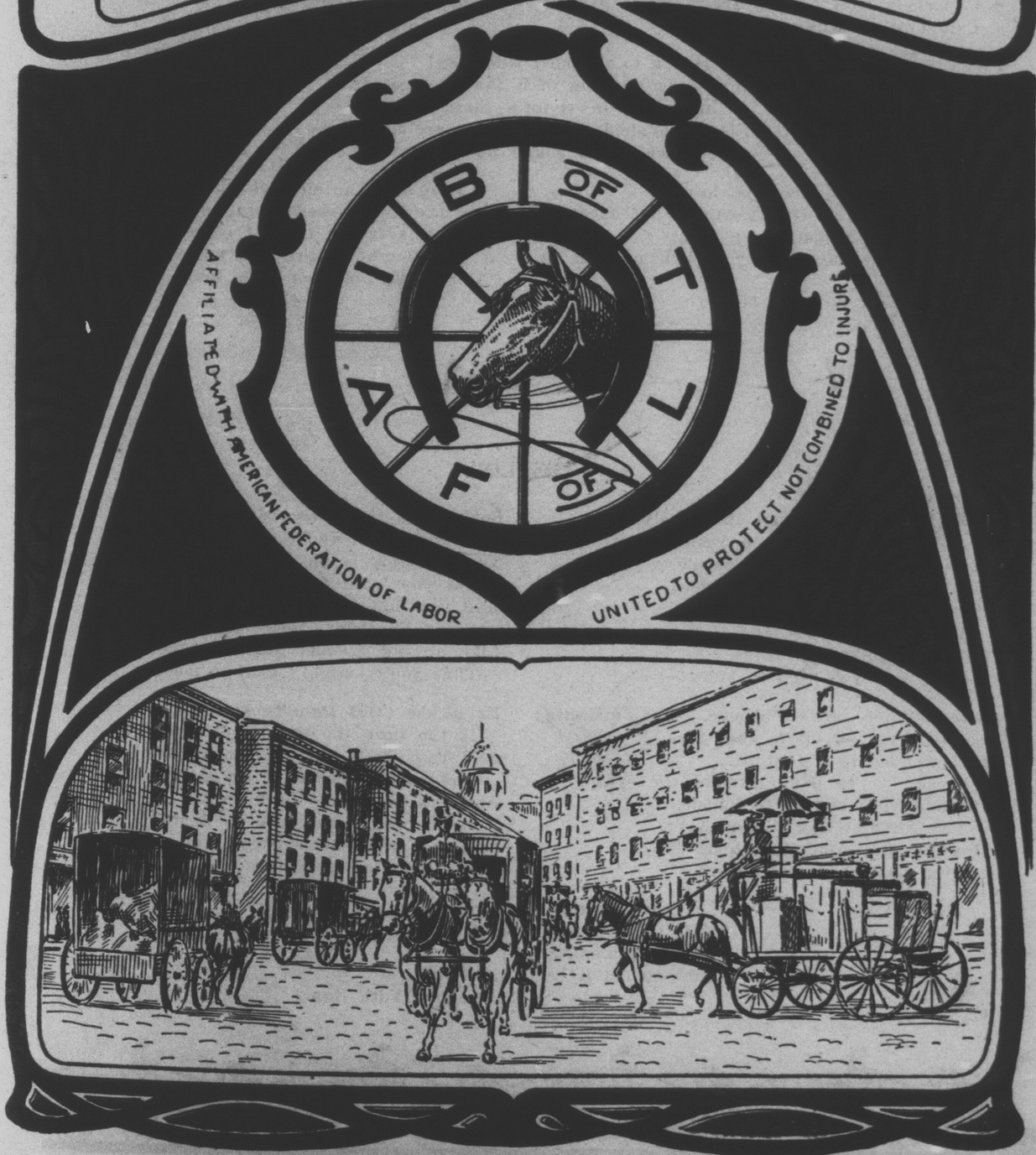
June

MAGAZINE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 18

THE MEN WHO LOSE.

Here's to the men who lose!
What, though their work be e'er so nobly planned
And watched with zealous care.
No glorious halo crowns their efforts grand;
Contempt is failure's share.

Here's to the men who lose!
Of triumph's easy smile our struggles greet,
Courage is easy then;
The king is he who, after fierce defeat,
Can up and fight again.

Here's to the men who lose!
The ready plaudits of a fawning world
Ring sweet in victor's ears;
The vanquished banners never are unfurled,—
For them there sound no cheers.

Here's to the men who lose!
The touchstone of true worth is not success;
There is a higher test;
Though fate may darkly frown onward to press
And bravely do one's best.

Here's to the men who lose!
It is the vanquished's praises that I sing
And this is the toast I choose:
"A hard-fought failure is a noble thing,
Here's to the men who lose!"

—George H. Broadhurst.

WHISTLIN'.

When you're feelin' sad and lonely,
And you haven't got a yearn
For the city ways and people,
Which they never give a dern
Fer you and yours, it's comfort
To hear the sweet and low
And hesitatin' whistle
Of a tune you used to know—

Like "Home, Sweet Home," for instance;
And you look up to the skies
And wonder if it's rainin',
'Cause you're damp around the eyes.
It ain't wuth shucks fer music,
The whistler don't know Art;
But just the same the whistlin'
Gits close into your heart.

Somewhere the whistler's whistling
In the racket and the roar—
You can only catch a little,
But you want to hear some more;
And you find it as it wanders
From the busy, noisy street,
Like an old friend from the country
That you're mighty glad to meet.

Er mebbe "Old Dan Tucker"
Is the tune the whistler blows,
And your heels they git to knockin'
And your lonesome feelin' goes
And sits down 'way back yonder
To the time you used to dance,
And then went home with Mary
At daylight, in a trance.

Of course it ain't the music
That they furnish from a stand
By orkestry musicians—
But you bet it beats the band.

—New York Sun.

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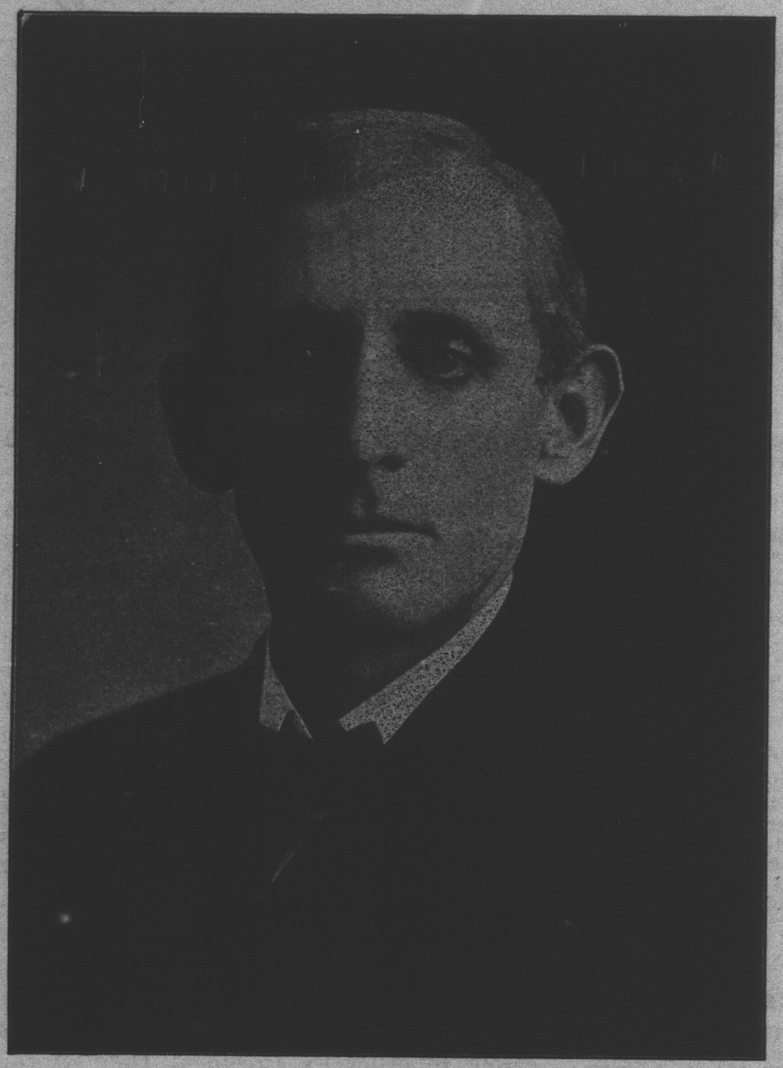
UNANIMOUS INDORSEMENT OF THE STRIKE AND LEADERS.

Delegates from three hundred unions, among them a large number of "building trades" representatives, gathered at Bricklayers' Hall, corner of Monroe and Peoria streets, yesterday afternoon, in answer to the call sent out by President Chas. Dold of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The meeting was called for the purpose of securing the opinion and advice of Chicago's vast host of organized wage workers. Almost every union, with but few exceptions, was represented by one or more delegates at this meeting. The meeting itself was one long to be remembered by those who attended it. It will live in the memory of the delegates. At 2:40 o'clock the meeting was called to order by President Dold of the Federation, E. N. Nochels, secretary of the Federation, serving in like capacity at this meeting. The meeting, upon motion of J. Johanson of Woodworkers' Local Union No. 7, went into executive session. In calling the meeting to order the chair stated that the object of the meeting was to give every union, through its representatives, an opportunity to submit its views of the present strike. He said: "Realizing the fact that organized labor of Chicago has been a liberal contributor, in a financial way, to the cause of the

present difficulty, I feel that organized labor is entitled to submit its views, whatever they may be, and have them taken into consideration by the men chosen to conduct the strike.'' Great applause followed this declaration by the chair.

Almost before the chair had uttered this statement, a storm of applause announced the entry of Cornelius P. Shea, President of the Teamsters' International Union, and chief director of the present strike. The applause continued for nearly five minutes. The chairman, complying with a general request of the delegates, immediately introduced President Shea, which brought forth another storm of applause, which was only checked by a protracted and vigorous use of the gavel by the chairman.



W. J. GIBBONS,
Chairman of the Strike Committee of Chicago.

Mr. Shea said in part: Fellow and Sister Trade Unionists—Rather than disappoint you I have, contrary to my doctor's advice and against my best judgment, left my room and hotel. I am not physically able to make any extended speech. The worry and care of the past seven weeks' struggle is beginning to tell on me. I am apparently strong and robust, but the effects of this constant strain is being seriously felt by me. I therefore thank you for permitting me to say what I have to say at this time. (Cheers.) I want to say that I am informed by some of my friends, who claim to have read it in the daily papers, not the Bulletin, that the Associated Building Trades passed a resolution at one of their meetings that they would withdraw their financial support from the teamsters' strike. (Cries of No! No!) Shea continuing: I say this is what my friends say they read in the daily press. I do not believe that the story is true. I will not believe it until a committee of the Associated Building Trades or an authorized member of that body gives me this information. I can not believe trades unionists would take such action in times like the present. (Cheers.) In reference to my being deposed, let me say that I am being deposed by the newspapers in every other issue. You can say for me that no matter how often the newspapers may have me deposed it will be necessary to have the consent of the rank and file to make an edict of this character effective. (Prolonged cheering.) The Interna-

tional Executive Board and myself are working in perfect harmony, and, barring physical inabilities, Shea will remain where he is until a just settlement of the difficulty is had. Levy Mayer has gone East. I understand he is seeking to unearth my past history in the hope that he may find something that can be used to my detriment in my present legal difficulties. I may have lost my temper at one time or another and hit a scab; but I never defied the laws of this country, never became a law breaker, as can be proved by court record Levy Mayer has been guilty of. In the Glucoe case of some years ago it is asserted that Mr. Mayer made use of very questionable methods. I would rather be charged with losing my temper and hitting a scab, than be accused of cheating people of their just rights by questionable legal methods. (Wild cheers.) After the cheers subsided Mr. Shea proceeded: Brothers and sisters, this contest will continue until justice is done. We will protect any and all members of our various unions. This fight must be settled in a fair and honorable manner and until this is done the struggle will continue. I desire to thank you for your liberal support of the past and hope that the same will be continued until success shall have crowned the efforts of organized labor of Chicago. (Prolonged cheering.)

While Mr. Shea was speaking the Rev. Carwardine, of Pullman strike fame, entered the hall. He was immediately requested to ascend the rostrum and address the gathering. Mr. Carwardine advised organized labor to be cool and calm in the exercise of the power they had gained through organization. I believe in trades unions, he said, for only through trades unions is it possible for the wage workers to secure fair conditions. To say that trades unions shall be exterminated is preposterous, and foolish. Trades unions have come to stay and will continue on despite the utterances of men who know little or anything of them. (Tumultuous cheering broke forth when he declared in a dramatic way that the attitude of the express companies is outrageous and wrong.) He again urged organized labor to be careful with its use of its power, after which he retired, cheered to the echo.

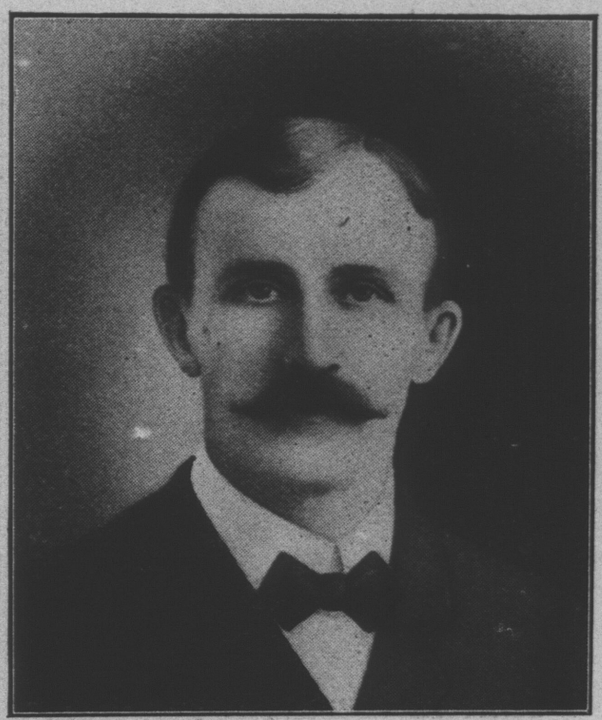
The meeting then settled down to the transaction of its business. The first matter to be brought to the attention of the meeting was a resolution introduced by one of the delegates, as follows:

"Resolved, That this meeting express their confidence in the manner in which the present strike has been conducted, and that we tender the teamsters and garment workers our united aid to thus show our solidarity in this fight; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we indorse the attitude and remarks of Brother Shea."

The resolution was passed by a unanimous vote. A special vote of thanks was tendered the Rev. Carwardine for his kind words of encouragement.

To test the true spirit of the public regarding the present difficulty, the strike committee of fifteen was requested to have placards printed for display in the windows of residences and stores bearing the following inscription: "NO GOODS RECEIVED HERE FROM SCABS." Mass meetings were also ordered to be

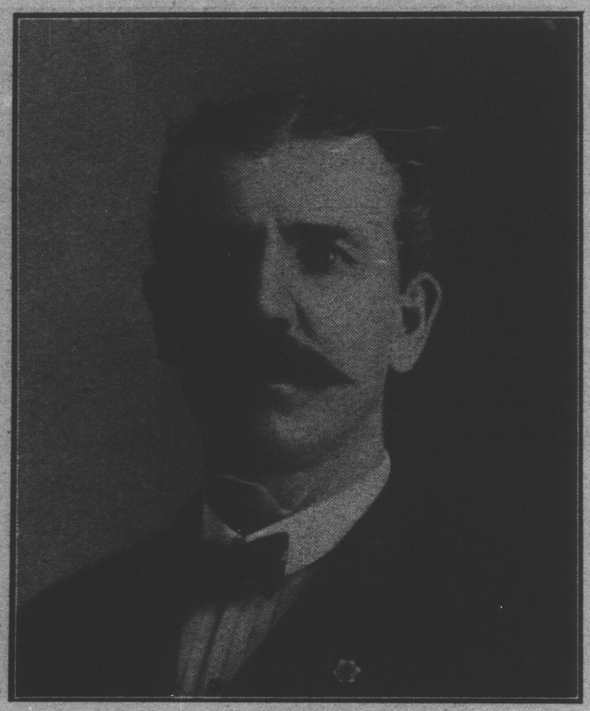


GEO. GOLDEN,

One of the hardest workers in Chicago, devoting his time to the interest of the strikers.

arranged for the various divisions of the city. It is the intention to have able speakers address these meetings, giving a true history of the strike.

The determination of the delegates to continue the present struggle was distinctly shown when a motion providing for a celebration and parade for the Fourth of July was passed by a unanimous vote. If an honorable settlement of the strike can not be had before the Fourth of July let us continue the fight;



PETER H. McNEALY,

President Joint Council; member Local No. 191.

let's continue it all summer; let us have another celebration Labor Day; let us fight it out until we win. This was the opinion expressed by a score or more of delegates who spoke upon the question. The proposition was referred to the strike committee of fifteen with instructions to make proper arrangements. The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p. m., leaving a record of having been one of the most representative gatherings ever assembled upon any like occasion. The delegates were a unit upon all questions pertaining to a continuation of the strike until an honorable settlement could be made.—The Labor Bulletin.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE STRIKE.

What caused the strike?

A broken agreement between master and man.

Not an agreement broken by workmen who are so often condemned for breaking agreements, but one broken by the employers; those boasted conservers of the sacredness of contracts.

Let us tell the story in all its detail as actual participation in the struggle has imbedded it on our minds.

A story which has not heretofore appeared in print. The daily papers have plenty of space for the widely exaggerated misdeeds of the strikers, for denunciatory editorials of them and their cause, but none for the true story of that cause.

The story is a long and interesting one, interesting because it lays bare the deception and thievery played by the employer, interesting because it squarely contradicts all statements of the strike published in the daily press, interesting because it is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Read it, wageworker, read it, you who have echoed the torrents of abuse heaped upon the struggling strikers, the defenders of homes, the opponents of the sweatshop and child labor.

To begin at the beginning let us inform you that a majority of the employing special order tailors, a distinctive tailoring class from the employing custom tailors, organized into the Wholesale Special Order Tailoring Association. The employes of those special order tailoring establishments are known as the special order tailors, and while affiliated with the United Garment Workers' International Union of America, they maintain their separate craft unions. These are the unions involved in the present strike.

Last June the joint council of the Special Order Tailors' Union of Chicago renewed an agreement for one year with their employers. The agreement provided for the "closed" or union shop, it prohibited the sweat-shop system of work and child labor under the age of sixteen.

RIGHT HERE WE MAY SAY THAT IT REQUIRED YEARS OF SACRIFICES AND STRUGGLE BEFORE THE ABOVE CONDITIONS BECAME AN

ESTABLISHED FACT IN THE SPECIAL ORDER TAILORING INDUSTRY.

Shortly after the agreement went into effect the association began to violate it in various ways, until the agreement threatened to become valueless to the special order tailors. Protest after protest was made against these violations but without avail. Finally the restlessness of the special order tailors became so general in the trade that the Wholesale Special Order Tailors' Association instituted a lockout on November 19 last, involving 6,000 persons, in direct violation of Section 9 of the agreement entered into and which reads as follows:

Eighth. It is agreed that in the event of a misunderstanding or any dispute arising as to the construction of this working agreement, or any misunderstanding in regard to the operation or enforcement of this contract between the parties hereto, or as to all differences of opinion in regard to any section of this contract, between the party of the first part and the party of the second part, no house shall lock out any member of said Local Union No. 21, and no Executive Board or business agent shall declare a strike, and said Local No. 21 shall not declare a strike, but such misunderstanding, dispute or difference of opinion shall be referred within twenty-four (24) hours to the representatives of the parties to this contract for settlement, and in case such representatives fail to settle such controversy within twenty-four (24) hours after the same have been submitted to them, it is agreed that each representative shall, within said second twenty-four (24) hours name an arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so selected shall as speedily as possible name one disinterested person who shall not be a manufacturer or a member of any labor organization, and the three so selected shall within ten days' time settle the difficulty and the decision so rendered shall be binding on all parties to this agreement.

Your special attention is directed to the fact that at this time the firm of Montgomery Ward & Co. was not a member of the Wholesale Tailoring Association, but Montgomery Ward & Co. did have an agreement with Local Union No. 21 of the special order tailors. This agreement also provided for the union shop.

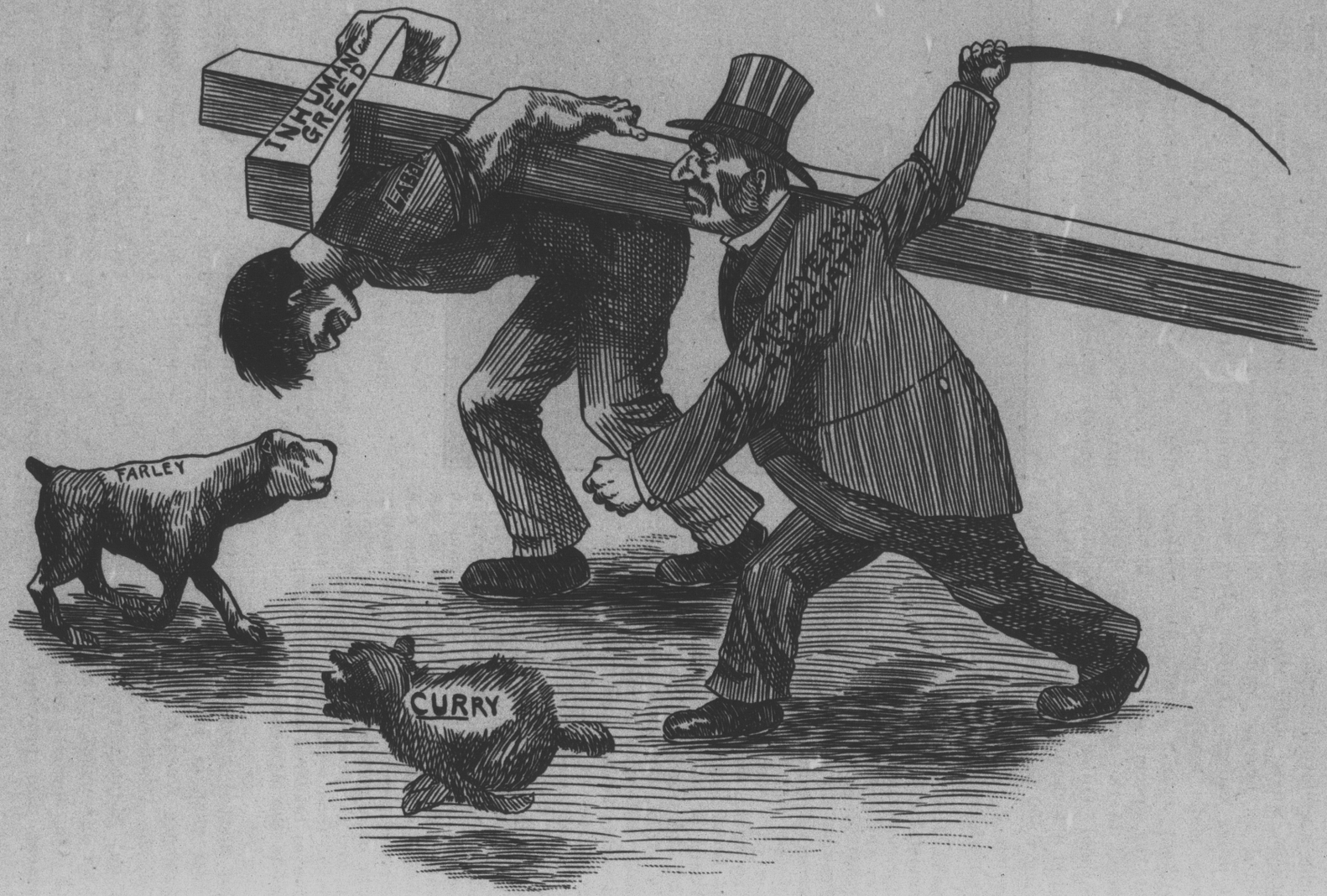
Shortly after the lockout was instituted by the Wholesale Special Order Tailors' Association the members of the unions discovered that Montgomery Ward & Co. was employing non-union tailors and also supplying the Wholesale Special Order Tailors' Association, who had locked out their employes. This constituted an undisputable breach of the agreement entered into between Montgomery Ward & Co. and the Union.

In order to show to what extent some firms will make use of subterfuges let it be said here that in a public statement made by R. J. Thorne, manager of Montgomery Ward & Co., it was claimed that

PATRICK D. DALEY,
Business Agent Local No. 126.

the firm had no knowledge of any agreement having been made between the company and the Union, they claiming the agreement was entered into by the superintendent and without the knowledge or consent of the firm. A very likely story for a business house like Montgomery Ward & Co. to exploit.

For several weeks Montgomery Ward & Co. promised to adjust matters until one day the garment workers' business agent was ordered out of the building. A strike of garment workers was then declared, after which Montgomery Ward & Co. joined the Wholesale Tailoring Association. The association then made it their fight. This was in December last.



LABOR ON THE MARCH IN CHICAGO.

The fight continued until some time in March, when the aid of the Chicago Federation was asked by the striking tailors. The Federation took the matter up with a view of bringing about an adjustment of the difficulty.

For five weeks fruitless negotiations were carried on through the committees of the Federation.

When all efforts had failed and when it became apparent that the Wholesale Special Order Tailors' Association had determined to crush the unions of the employes, for the purpose of re-establishing the child labor and sweat-shop systems, and when the final and fervent plea of the delegates of the special order tailors to the Chicago Federation was made to save them from this curse, which they rightfully feared would be their fate if the strike was lost, the Federation acted.

Being a voluntary body a referendum vote of the unions affiliated with the Federation was taken on the proposition, first, as to the advisability of the teamsters of Montgomery Ward & Co. being called out on a sympathetic strike, and second, whether the unions would financially support the teamsters if they were called out. Both propositions were adopted by an overwhelming vote, all the affiliated unions except one voting for them.

The press statements that the strike was called by the leaders is therefore proven false. The strike was not called by the leaders, but was called by a referendum vote of the trades unionists themselves.

Before the strike was called, however, in accordance with the referendum, the Federation committee called upon Montgomery Ward & Co. and again attempted to secure an adjustment. Several conferences were held, but with no result. At one of these conferences R. J. Thorne, the manager, stated that he would be pleased to meet the strikers, but only for the purpose of roasting them. A strike was therefore called against Montgomery Ward & Co.

Charges have been made against the teamsters alleging contract breaking. We can positively say that no contracts have been broken on the part of the teamsters. No contract existed between the teamsters and Montgomery Ward & Co.; hence they broke no contracts. The teamsters' contracts with all other firms or team owners permit sympathetic strikes in aid of a sister union. The charge that the teamsters' union broke contracts therefore falls flat.

Before going further the relations between the teamsters and wholesale houses must be understood. Very few of the firms, like Marshall Field, Siegel Cooper, J. V. Farwell and others, own their own teams. Their hauling is done by teams owned by contractors and the wage agreements are made between these contractors and the teamsters. The contractors are therefore middlemen between the shipping houses and the teamsters. The strike therefore operated thuswise: When a teamster would be ordered from the barns by the contractors to take goods from any of the wholesale houses to Montgomery Ward & Co., the teamster would refuse; he would then be discharged by the contractor and the other teamsters in the barn would then be called out. Thus the teaming contractors became involved. Gradually as Montgomery Ward & Co. attempted to deliver more and more goods more and more contractors were drawn into the struggle. Every time the teamsters were called to deliver goods from a wholesale house to Montgomery Ward the teamsters would refuse, so that the wholesale houses, one by one, were declared "strike bound" and they also became involved. There are now 3,500 of the teamsters on strike out of a total number in the city of 37,000.

The "Employers' Teaming Company" is an organization formed for the contractors. It is chartered under the laws of West Virginia so as to bring its business within the interstate statutes. The fact is this company does not maintain an employing contractor on its board of directors. The company was organized in the office of Levy Mayer, attorney for the contractors, by Mayer himself and six of his clerks, but it is financed by the contractors. Under this company Farley, Curry and Buckminster operate and strike breakers are being brought into the city in hordes from the slums and levees of St. Louis and other cities.

The express companies became involved in the struggle because they insisted upon delivering goods from Montgomery Ward and the teamsters refused to work. They are all out. It was to protect the express companies that Judge Kohlsaat issued his injunction invoking the federal government on their behalf.

There will be no more teamsters or other workers called upon by the Chicago Federation to take part in the struggle. The officers have the situation well in hand and they are not desirous of cutting off the main source of supply for those on strike. At present the teamsters are receiving their regular weekly strike benefits, the Joint Teamsters' Council representing 35,000 men having levied an assessment of $1 a week upon all members at work as long as the strike lasts, and the other unions are steadily contributing. The garment workers are being supported by their own organization and by contributions from other sources.

Nothing would suit the contractors represented in the Employers' Teaming Company better than a general strike, for this would serve two purposes, namely, the calling out of the federal troops and the removal of the financial source of supply of the strikers. To accomplish a general strike the contractors are attempting to involve the larger transportation companies, representing thousands of teams, but so far this effort has been unsuccessful.

There have been rumors and reports of "graft" in connection with this strike, as with all others, but they have been circulated by the press and supposed sympathizers for the purpose of discrediting the strike leaders. These reports we can positively assure our readers are groundless; on the other hand positive proof is in possession of the Bulletin showing beyond any question of a doubt that the grafter and briber can be found among the employers. When Mayor Dunne hinted that somebody had told him that the labor leaders were grafting, the labor leaders called for the proofs and although the charges and challenges for proof have been repeated no proofs have yet been produced. And even if there was graft is it likely the strike could have been prevented or hastened, when the unions themselves, as is here shown, decided the question of a strike by a referendum upon the straight propositions above reported?

It is possible that out of this present strike there will develop a movement to unite all the central bodies of organized labor in Chicago, representing all the crafts—the transportation workers, the building and clothing trades, etc., etc.—into one central organization. Each central trade will be represented by delegates and to this central body will be referred all questions of either an external or internecine character.

The formation of such a body is strongly advocated by the president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Charles Dold.

Chicago is vibrating with excitement. No one can attempt to predict what the next few hours will bring forth. Policemen are uncommonly plentiful, and crowds spring up at a moment's notice at the slightest signal of a disturbance. All sorts of rumors are afloat and conjectures are rife as to whether the federal troops or state militia will be called out. Undoubtedly the street is with the strikers.

Mayor Dunne, newly elected mayor of the city, has sorely disappointed organized labor. Mayor Dunne has placed the Chicago police force at the disposal of employers; they are being used to coerce the strikers into submission. While labor has been accustomed to have mayors of cities order the police to club strikers, never before has a city police force, as far as we can ascertain, been used to act as guides, drivers and deliverymen for employers in case of strikes. The Chicago police force is directing the wagons of the employers, the mayor, the wageworkers' friend, has ordered the policemen to ride on the wagons alongside of the scab.

The scab, the imported law breaker, is being protected; the police of the city have been withdrawn from the houses and residences of Chicago's citizens in order that they might give succor to the employer, in order that the employer may succeed in re-establishing the sweat-shop and child labor systems.

By reading the following interview with Strikebreaker McKenzie a fair estimate of the class and character of strike break-

ers imported to this city may be had. McKenzie's statement: "I left Toledo about a week ago to become a strike breaker in Chicago. I got back last night a sadder and wiser man. No more strike breaking for me.

"I was corraled by an agent of the Employers' Association sent out by Frederick W. Job, who is conducting the fight against the strikers for the association. The agent picked me up in Detroit and hustled me to Chicago.

"My contract called for $3.50 a day and board. I was supposed to do any work the employer asked me to do. I was quartered for five days in a ramshackle building on Adams street and later in a barn on Desplaines street.

"I was sent out on wagons twice, but was kept a prisoner most of the time in the strike breakers' quarters, and finally I escaped from the cordon of guards surrounding the quarters, made a bee line for the officers of the Truck Drivers' Union, and was shipped home by the quickest train, by the strikers' association.

"It was the worst I ever saw. I never expected to go up against such a game as it proved to be. The Employers' Association may think they are doing right, but I don't.

"The men they got together there in Chicago to break this strike are the worst lot I ever saw. They are the very lowest kind of men, picked up all over. They are hobos and crooks, men who have never worked and who never will, and the laziest, dirtiest crew I ever saw. It was awful.

"It wasn't so bad to have to mix with them all day and to work with them, although they never did any work they could get out of doing, but when it came to sleeping with them in a close, dirty old room, I couldn't stand it. We were lined up in rows and our cots assigned to us.

"The cots were only about eight or ten inches apart, and the bed clothes were never changed at all. Most of the men slept in all their clothes, and they never washed themselves or took a bath, and the smell of that room was terrible. It was impossible for me to sleep there. I simply couldn't stand it. It made me sick.

"But I couldn't do a thing. I couldn't get out. The quarters were guarded day and night and no one was allowed to leave unless taken out, under guard, like a pack of criminals, to work.

"I went there to work, and I was to get $3.50 a day and board. That was what I was told when I agreed to go. But I found that I didn't get a cent of pay except for the time I put in working, and I wasn't let out to work but twice, and I couldn't get out to look for anything else, and then I found later that no one got any pay, no matter how much work they had done, unless they stayed all through the strike, to the finish.

"I was sent out Friday to go to work, and I started in, but I got a chance to get away and I took it. I thought that I would die if I had to spend another night in that horrible room. I went up to the offices of the strikers and the secretary gave me a ticket back to Toledo, and here I am. You can bet I was glad to get home."

Thus reads the true story of the strike.—The Daily Labor Bulletin, Chicago.

♣ ♣ ♣

SIMPLY "IF."

If that old "Love thy neighbor as thyself" injunction could only be enforced, how much happier we would all be.

If trade unionists practiced what they preached, the label would be on everything manufactured.

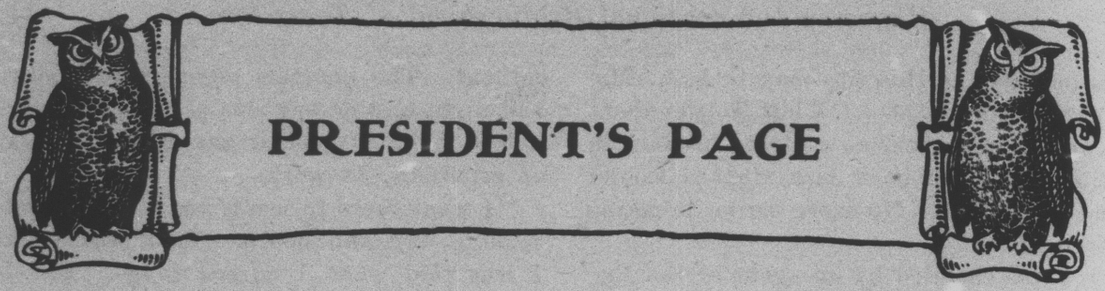
If employers could be transformed into employes for a while and made to endure their sufferings and hardships, they would be kinder to those who work for them.

If the old adage "He jests at scars who never felt a wound" becomes general, lots of cheap heroes will cease their joking.

If you imagine that your union is going to progress while you and the other members of it loaf around the street corners and stay away from meetings, you are foolish.

If you imagine you are the whole thing, and that the world can not get along without you, just stick your finger in a bowl of water and then withdraw it and see how much of a hole it leaves.

If you read these paragraphs carefully and profit by them you will have learned a few things which perhaps you did not know, but which you ought to know.—The Journal.



PRESIDENT SHEA DISCOURAGES VIOLENCE.

With bowed heads and solemn demeanor 10,000 Union men followed the remains of George S. Pierce, the Union teamster killed last Wednesday by Deputy Sheriff Waldorff, to the Union depot yesterday morning, while thousands lined the route of the procession and uncovered as the hearse passed by.

More impressive than all the disturbance of the strike was the silent demonstration of the teamsters, and when, after the body of their dead comrade had been shipped to Louisville, the multitude filled the street in front of the Democratic headquarters and listened to the peace sentiment voiced by their leaders, a profound impression was made on all who saw and heard.

By 7:30 o'clock in the morning the street for blocks on both sides of 940 South Central Park avenue, the residence of the dead man, was filled with those who purposed to follow the hearse. Draped banners of the Local Unions in line, American flags and the muffled drums of the band lent solemnity to the occasion.

Procession Leaves House.

At 8 o'clock the procession, led by fifty carriages containing President Shea and other officers of the Unions, moved off. Following the carriages came the band playing a funeral dirge, then the hearse, and last of all, the thousands of marching teamsters.

All the men in line wore a button with a heavy edge, bearing the words, "We mourn the loss of our murdered brother," while many wore crepe on their sleeves and hats as well.

At Adams street those on foot took cars and proceeded to the corner of Halsted street, where the procession was reformed and marched to the Union depot. Here the remains were transferred to a train and the procession continued across the river to the corner of Washington and La Salle streets.

Here President Shea and other officers addressed the crowd from a balcony in front of the Democratic headquarters.

"The members of the Teamsters' Unions do not compose the disorderly element," said President Shea. "They are not seeking violence in order to secure victory for themselves, and they regret deeply that violence has been done, occasioning such events as the death of their brother.

Discourages Violence.

"It is your duty as members of the brotherhood and law-abiding citizens to refrain from all acts of violence and to discourage such acts, both on the part of the Union men and their sympathizers whenever occasion arises.

"We shall win the present strike, not through violence and force, but because we are law-abiding citizens of the United States and of this city seeking to obtain what is rightly ours by peaceful methods."

All heads were bared while President Shea addressed the crowd, and the silence testified to the feeling of the men.

An incident occurred as the procession was on Washington street, which showed the mood of those in line. Four coal wagons driven by negro non-union men passed the procession and some one turned in a riot call. Many policemen were at once on the scene, but the Union men paid no attention to the wagons, each man bowing his head as they passed.

The active pall-bearers were: J. L. Saxe, William Warden, D. W. Duddleston, J. Balance, C. Stills, William Gast, J. Harns and N. Jacobs.

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That there is a general exciting cause for these labor troubles we all instinctively feel. And we all really know what it is. We know that it is inadequate oppor-

tunities for employment on the lower levels of labor, relatively to the supply of such labor. This is the cause, and it is an intensifying cause. It can not be dealt with by Federal injunctions or Federal troops, by labor unions, or employers' unions, by weak wishing or strong cursing. Let the cause continue to intensify, and we shall be overrun with hordes of laborless men. They will be of the type of the strike breaker, and their brutality will not always be vented on strikers. But if this cause were removed, if conditions were sought and established in which jobs were hunting for men instead of men hunting for jobs, we should have neither employers' unions nor laborers' unions. Every man would be his own union and general prosperity and industrial peace would follow. How to effect this change, from a superabundance of workers to a superabundance of opportunities for work, is the crux of the labor problem. How can it be done? There are but two ways. We must either kill off surplus workers, or we must release cornered opportunities for work. Which shall it be?

WHY WOMEN TAKE MEN'S PLACES.

Another commissioner who thinks he knows it all, but not much this time. It is a United States court commissioner away up in LaCrosse, Wis. His title is Judge Daniels. He asserts "that the American dollar is the armor from which glance all the darts of the modern cupid," and is of the opinion that the high wages paid to girls and women for labor is a cause for the falling off in marriage. The judge is quoted as seeing in this a proof that "matrimony was never a culmination of love, but the inevitable result of the dependence of women upon the sterner sex for support." He anticipates that with continued prosperity in the country matrimony will become a thing of the past.

I am generous enough to doubt the sincerity of this learned jurist, but if he is really serious he is a poor student of the woman nature. He should know that a woman's genuine love takes no thought of the financial side of a proposed matrimonial alliance.

There are but few women who would not gladly give up their high wages and good positions in obedience to the call of love, for it is natural and shall ever be so.

The yearning for home life and the tender ministrations of affection are ever present in their hearts.

Judge, your honor, you should know that high wages for women are woefully rare—most of them are underpaid; for one of the principal reasons is that employers discount the possibility of matrimony and know by experience that "Cupid's darts" do pierce even the adamant walls of business life.

It seems to me more than passing strange that a man who has reached such an elevation in life as Judge Daniels should publicly proclaim so low an ideal of marriage as is indicated in the above quotation. What this civilized nation needs most are men of a serious thinking, strong and able to utter hopeful and encouraging expressions, backed by good science of nature's most essentials, to impress upon the growing generation that the marriage question is the most paramount. They will inspire respect for the institution and supply a true vision of its spiritual character.—Joseph H. Dirblun in Bookbinder.

A FACTOR FOR PEACE.

"That our association enters a new year in comparative peace may be attributed largely to three reasons," says the official organ of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes. "First, the principles and purposes of organized labor are generally better understood today by both employer and employe than ever before. The attaining of the objects of organized labor is a science in which the workers and their officers are today better versed than ever before.

"Second, the collective agreement is a potent factor for peace.

"Third, and not least, is the fact that by virtue of the defense fund with which the association is provided the destruction of a local is not so inviting as in the earlier history of the association. It is cheaper to conciliate and arbitrate than to fight, particularly when engaging a formidable opponent. Too much credit can not be given to the defense fund."

EDITORIAL

To show that the trade unionists of Chicago are still in hearty accord with the teamsters in their present struggle we reproduce in this issue of the Magazine a story from the Daily Labor Bulletin, published in Chicago under the auspices of the Chicago Federation of Labor. It has become necessary to publish such a paper for the reason that the daily press would not publish the strikers' side of the trouble with any show of fairness or impartiality.

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Newspapers have availed themselves of every opportunity to abuse and vilify the leaders of the strike in Chicago. In fact, every man who has become in any way identified with the teamsters' movement in Chicago during the present strike has received his share of abuse from the newspapers who are acting at the behest of the Employers' Association.

The reason for this is that the owners of the department stores and other members of the Employers' Association are large advertisers and the papers are compelled to do their bidding in this, their hour of trouble, or else in the future suffer a decrease in advertising, or, in other words, the employers say to the newspapers, which should be public institutions, do our bidding or we will boycott you in the future.

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Much feeling has been created in Chicago against the colored race because of the fact that so many colored strike breakers were imported into Chicago, and in several instances only the prompt arrival of the police in large numbers have averted riots which ultimately would result in a race war.

We do not wish to have our members consider that the colored strike breaker is any worse or any different from the white man who deliberately takes another workman's place when he is on strike to uphold a principle or to better his working conditions.

A great many of our Local Unions throughout the country are composed of colored teamsters, and in other cities the colored and white teamsters belong to the same Local Union and share whatever benefit may be derived from organization. This is as it should be, and we wish to assure our members that a great many of the colored teamsters are among the most loyal members of our Union and are thoroughly appreciated by their white brothers.

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It is rather amusing to listen to the wails of wise editors over the miserable condition of Chicago at this moment because of its labor troubles. They draw a terrifying picture of the suffering among the workers and the citizens, and find the situation an indictment of American capacity for public affairs—that a little strike followed by a sympathetic strike should be able in time to tie up a whole city and give it over to confusion. They cry out against the sympathetic strike which is bringing such distress to Chicago.

In this way all the anti-labor journals seek to distract attention from the real source of trouble by denouncing the sympathetic strike. The employers of Chicago denounce the insolence of the labor unions as the cause of disorder. The unions are considered insolent and troublesome because they demand certain wages and fixed hours and fight non-union labor. All the blame is laid on the shoulders of the poor workers and no blame whatever upon the virtuous employers. These great men have had only one aim all their lives: to keep labor employed and the laborers will not let them carry out their aim.

There is nothing so terrible to the workman as the strike. It is a frightful weapon, injuring its user as badly as its victim. But what other weapon has the workman? Employers, as a rule, pay the lowest wages that the workers will accept, never raise them of their own free will, and lower them if possible. An employer may become a millionaire out of his particular industry, but his employes never share in his prosperity. He pays only the market price for

labor and could not be driven into paying more by arbitration or argument or persuasion.

If the workers want higher wages they must organize, and as a last resort must strike for them. No other argument appeals to the average American employer. As he can not always be beaten by a local strike the sympathetic strike has been invented. Why should not all divisions of labor sympathize with one another? They are all at the mercy of the modern industrial system which is now the slave of Rockefeller finance whose principle is "Extract every dollar." Soon there may be no escape from that system, but a universal strike of the whole body, whenever the smallest part is affected.

The employers have the intelligence and the money on their side. Why do they not use both to solve the labor question? Their indifference and their greed, their shining example in co-operation, blacklisting, locking out and other maneuvers have taught the workers the same schemes. The employers do not like to own the child of their own creation, which is fast becoming a giant too strong for them to control. They are getting a dose of their own medicine and no one pities them. They have precipitated on Chicago its present crisis because they hope to destroy unionism. They are to blame, not the unfortunate workers. They can put an end to disorder by justice.

But justice is beyond them, for they are hogs forever.

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Chicago, Ill., June 1, 1905.

The teamsters' organization is engaged in a controversy with an organization known as the Employers' Association and several kindred associations because they believe that they have the same right to aid their fellow workmen that the business man has in rallying to the support of an employer who may be engaged in a conflict with his workmen.

The purpose for which the Employer's Association was formed was to render assistance to any man or employer who might be engaged in labor difficulty, or, in other words, to strangle the efforts of the workmen to secure better working conditions for themselves.

In the present difficulty the contract of the garment workers was deliberately violated by the employers, and the teamsters working for those concerns believed that they had a proper and legal right to aid the garment workers in their struggle to maintain the conditions to which both employer and employe had agreed. The Employers' Association resented the attitude on the part of the teamsters' organization, and wishes to use them as an instrument to disrupt the garment workers' organization; something the teamsters could not agree to.

In times gone by the employers have endeavored to use the Teamsters' Union for the purpose of advancing their trade interest by seeking to cripple their competitors by strike. The teamsters saw fit to resent such tactics and repudiated the association which was formed for that purpose, viz., to advance the interest of a particular few.

So many charges of graft have been made against labor officials in general that after the statements which have appeared today in the public press, we believe that any employers having any knowledge of graft conditions should immediately come forward or in the future forever hold their peace. While the grand jury is in session is the proper time time for them to produce any evidence which they may have.

The teamsters are engaged in this struggle for a principle and mean to maintain their attitude in regard to their rights just as long as they continue to maintain an organization.

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The Employers' Association of Chicago is endeavoring to disrupt the teamsters' organization, but so far they have not succeeded. They have been successful, however, in obtaining disreputable men from other cities to take the places of our members. They imported negro strike breakers into Chicago and by surrounding them with police have succeeded in running some wagons, and later some white strike breakers were added to the list. Up to date they have spent many thousands of dollars in an endeavor to disrupt two of our locals, viz., the Railway Express Drivers' and the Department Store Drivers' Local Unions. Not a desertion from the ranks of these two locals has as yet taken place, and all credit is due the members of those organizations

for their loyalty to our cause. The members of the Employers' Association are today in a position where they are sorry they brought on a strike, and are now endeavoring to settle with the teamsters' organization, but the railway express companies blocked the settlement by refusing to consider any proposition to reinstate the members of the teamsters' organization. It is not the men whom the railway express companies have the boycott or blacklist against, but the organization, and for that reason we can not agree to a settlement with those companies until such time as they agree to reinstate our men as union men—members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

We are depending largely upon our Locals throughout the country to supply the amount of money necessary to continue the fight, and we trust that each member will respond liberally to the appeal which has been sent out by the General Office. The American Federation of Labor has also sent out an appeal which, we trust, will be responded to liberally.

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A NATIONAL CURSE.

We all know what child labor means. It means slavery, slow starvation, immorality and early death. We of California are prone to consider the subject lightly because the conditions which exist here are not so strenuous as they are in the more crowded commercial centers of the East, but we are in a very large sense our brother's keeper, and the keeper of our brother's children. We seldom hear of prominent effort in the alleviation of child labor being made outside of union labor circles. This is not because church and charitable people are willfully negligent, but because labor organizations are brought into closer touch with the fearful results. They see, day by day, the crime, the disease, the death and the disaster. They know the tearful degradation of it, and union labor all over this broad land is in favor of the entire abrogation of child labor. How will they adjust it? What will they supply in the place of it? The greatest remedy in the world today for child labor is a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. Give us fair pay, from hod carrier to skilled mechanic, and the blessed babes will be kept at home, where they belong. And they will be fed and clothed and sheltered. True, there will be found a man now and then who would sell the lives of his children for a song. Perish the man. Let them be anathematized and maranthatized forever. But what shall be said of those who grind down the laboring man until he is forced to allow his children to labor for their daily bread. The world is full of them, and their punishment will be great in the days when the grinders will cease because they are few. Let every union man uphold unionism everywhere and all the time, and thus not only benefit himself, but help to protect the little ones. For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.—Los Angeles Labor Journal.

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HE GAVE HIS MAN AS MUCH TIME AS HE WANTED.

Judge Saunderson, who is practicing law in Everett, Wash., formerly lived in Kentland, Ind., the boyhood home of George Ade, the humorist.

"Ade was a peculiar character in his younger years," says the judge. "He made my office a sort of a loafing place during the little time he spent in loafing. He was employed on a farm owned by a banker. One day he walked into the office and said to me: 'That man is the best I ever worked for.'

"'Why?' I asked, for I knew that something funny was coming from Ade.

"'Well,' he replied, 'he doesn't ask a man to do a day's work in ten hours—he gives him sixteen.'

"As a boy we didn't suppose that Ade would amount to much," continued the judge, "though his drollery was always amusing."

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TWO WRONGS DON'T MAKE A RIGHT

The usual answer to the American workingman's demands for higher wages and a shorter workday is that he is unreasonable inasmuch as he is better off in these respects than the working men of any other country. To be effective this reasoning must premise that two wrongs make a right, or nearly so. As we do not grant this, let us keep right on with our demands until every man who works for a living shall reap the full product of his labor. We are here to set the pace in this matter for the rest of the world, not to be held back by the rest of the world.

MISCELLANEOUS

ORGANIZED LABOR DEFENDED.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright takes the position that the labor question is very much a matter of approach of the viewpoint taken of it. It not only underlies all other questions, but precedes them. The labor question, he says, is the struggle of humanity, though we hear it discussed in a narrow sense. The universal cry of the Citizens' League of Colorado, the Citizens' Industrial Association, and similar leagues is, Smash the unions. For the purpose mentioned they have funds representing millions of dollars.

John Graham Brooks, President of the American Social Science Association, sees grave danger in the labor problem, and considers it a misfortune if employers win on open shop issues.

John Graham Brooks has spent the last two years (or more) in the most exhaustive investigation ever instituted regarding the labor problem in America, including the sociological and political bearing of the whole financial and industrial situation in their relation to each other. Included in his personal researches has been personal contact with the coal strikes, the Colorado situation, the troubles among the great packing houses, the contest in the building trades, the fight for existence in the metal workers' unions, and the struggles between employer and employe in the tobacco and garment workers' industries. Continuing he says: "The open shop is an establishment in which the employer runs his works without any reference to labor unions, whatever. The closed shop is where, by tacit understanding or written agreement, the employer binds himself to have no non-union men in his establishment.

"This latter, of course, carries with it the idea of discrimination, which seems abhorrent to American principle and American policy. I have no idea that public sentiment would tolerate the condition of universally closed shops. I certainly would not. But in the opposition there is much of humbug. There is much cry of the flag and of the palladium of our liberties, but there is always an abundance of fraud and wrong carried on under high-sounding phrases of patriotism. Yes, there is humbug on both sides.

"Nearly all the trades unions are now fighting for the closed shop. And why? Because the employers have recently turned against the unions."

Misfortune if open shop wins.

"The principle of trades unions is the discipline of its own members, by fine or other means more rigid. The fight for higher wages must fail if the rule of open shops, as contended for by employers, shall prevail, for the employers are determined to fight the unions at every point.

"It will be a great social misfortune if the employers win in the open shop issue. Now many closed shops run without trouble, peaceably and profitably, and with healthy conditions, and the latter would not be the case with the open shops. Child labor has been driven out to a great extent, and wholly by the efforts and influence of the trade unions, and now, especially among garment workers, no person under the age of sixteen years can be employed.

"In a discussion of the question upon abstract grounds we do not get at the real merits of the case, nor at the situation of the fight which is on, and which will be of the most determined and deadly nature."

The following statement has been issued by the Boston chapter of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor: The Boston chapter of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, an organization of clergymen and laymen in the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose purpose is to apply the teachings of Christ to the social problems of the day, desires, on behalf of that section of the public which it represents, to enter an earnest protest against the program in labor issues put forth by those associations

of capital which would deny to labor its rights and claims that, whatever may have been the excesses of organized labor, a combination of capital which refuses to recognize combinations of labor threatens a far worse tyranny. No class of men is so unselfish as to be safely entrusted with unlimited power to regulate the industrial conditions of another class, and the power of united capital can only be limited by united labor. To any fair-minded man it must be obvious that the right of the capitalist to organize logically implies the right of the workman to do the same. Justice can only be insured when both parties meet on a substantial equality, and it is time to register a protest against the growing tendencies to create organizations of capital which refuse to treat with workmen except as individuals.

From these published statements, and many others as conflicting, we can assume that there is undoubtedly no wing of society that receives the attention as does that part known as the Labor Movement. The organized workers are instructed, advised, condemned and harrassed by all kinds of obstacles. By some they are classed criminals; by others as being un-American, and by others still as doing a beneficent work in the interest of humanity. The organized worker is antagonized and sympathized with, and it goes without saying that all this presumed care and attention is at times perplexing, aggravating and pleasing, as the case may be, to the average member of the Labor Movement. Such a mixture should not exist, neither should the intelligence of the American workman be subjected to the stigmatizing opinions of inconsistent critics. We at all times welcome honest criticism and advice, but antagonism, based on deliberate misrepresentations and falsehoods should receive our severest censure.

Recently the Citizens' Industrial Association, better known as the Parryites, held a convention in New York, and the report of the committee on resolution, which was adopted, was misleading and technically false, from beginning to end. As a matter of illustration, we are privileged to hear at times, of a deacon of the church kissing one of the sisters. It does not naturally follow that in a case of this kind the male portion of church-goers are all in the kissing business. Still this is the basis of condemnation used by the Parryites and similar organizations in condemning the Labor Movement. The error of the individual, the single union or a community organization, is their basis of condemning the whole labor structure, and to that part of society who base their opinion and feeling on what they read, coming from these gatherings, it leads to a prejudice hard to overcome, and accomplishes the effect intended by the promoters.

At this convention at least one delegate went so far as to attempt to implicate the character of President Roosevelt in his attitude toward the labor organization. In a statement made by John Beattie, a representative of the Master Painters and Decorators' Association, after speaking of the labor situation in New York, said:

Recently I asked President Roosevelt, as an American citizen, to use his influence to put the responsibility on labor unions, and he said:

"That's the thing that is needed."

This statement, as published, called forth the following:

It was authoritatively stated at the White House today that the President has no recollection of a visit from John Beattie, the representative of the Master Painters and Decorators' Association, who, at the convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association in New York today, declared that the President had indorsed a proposition to put upon labor unions the responsibility for paralyzing business by lockouts. It was also announced that the President did not make the remark attributed to him by Mr. Beattie.

If the representatives of the Parryites will deliberately attempt to contaminate the character of the President, what can be expected of them in their criticism of the Labor Movement? To illustrate the President's position on the question, and contrast it with this published statement, I will simply refer you to his late message, on the assembly of Congress, where he strongly commends the labor movement. I might also quote from previous utterances of his, but it appears to me that the fact of his carrying a membership in

the Labor Movement is all sufficient in placing his sympathy. We agree with the proposition that the membership of the Labor Movement is similar to other forms of society subject to mistakes, and we also know that these mistakes are costly to the toilers' interests. It therefore appeals to the thinking ones of our movement that it is not so much a question of more organization as it is a disciplining of the force already organized. That conservative management may emanate from the movement as a whole so that general business may not be affected. This can only be done on the lines of a thorough consideration of all the interests involved. The massing of millions of workers together represents a danger point unless their acts are conservative, well considered, and the rank and file disciplined to careful consideration of the interests entrusted to them. What the workers have accomplished in building their movement up to its present growth, embracing national and international, central, state and local unions, with a membership beyond the 3,000,000 mark. The immense resources lying in reserve at the disposal of this branch of society, the attention and care given by the workers in devloping this institution, leading up to better and better management which naturally results in the establishment of changed conditions to those interested. Not alone have those directly concerned in prosecuting the work been benefited, but the bentfit has descended to society as a whole, as it is generally agreed that the revenue that goes to the supplying of what is known as the circulating medium is the wages paid for the service of labor. Curtail the wages of the workers and you depreciate business to the extent of the curtailment. Increase the cost of the necessary commodities to the sustaining of life, and if no counteracting influences in the form of increased wage takes place, the purchasing power of a dollar depreciates with the result of affecting general business. On this line it is claimed by some of our ablest thinkers that the trade union movement has been the only wing of society that has done anything on the lines of defending general business.

This general defense has come not only on the lines of increasing wages, but to the shortening of the hours of labor, relieving the congestion and the cheapening competition that would otherwise have resulted in the lowering of the condition of the wage-earners. To it can be claimed that shorter hours are not only beneficial to the laboring classes, but also stimulated business in general. It is not expected, urged or hoped that labor organization will be able to successfully demand the enforcement of any unreasonable suggestions or claim. But it might be not amiss to counsel tolerance on the part of society. Do not frown upon or discourage what is known as the trade union. They are the very best associations that can exist to protect the cause of the laborer, and in his protection lies the best interest of capital. It would appeal to me that the interests of the human family would be more profitably served by giving advice and counsel through which the two elements so needful to the growth, wealth and prosperity of our country might harmonize their interests and avoid the tug-of-war operation to pull the other across the line, resulting, as it inevitably must, in the complete paralysis of both. The accomplishments of the labor movement has represented a persistent, patient work. There has been little of the passion or prejudice or fear discernible; but much courage and self-sacrifice has been displayed in their onward march of progress.

These virtues are possessed by the trade unionists, as illustrated by the Fall River textile employes in their strike for living conditions; also as shown in the contentions of the Colorado miners in subjecting themselves to the persecution involved in their efforts to uphold the will of the people as represented in their instructions to the political powers of that State. The patriotism of the American laborer has at all times asserted itself, whether it be in collective force for the purpose of driving out the foreign despot, or in the interest of protecting or extending liberty for the whole; also contending on the lines of protecting against any encroachment of the liberty of the individual. This latter assertion may not appeal to our friends, the Parryites, who contend for the open shop, and who pose as the protectors of

the strike-breakers under the hypocritical plea of liberty for the individual. No individual has yet been born with sufficiency within himself to lay claim to advanced conditions that led up to enlarged liberties. In our country, whose basic principle is liberty, it was first realized, not through the individual, but only made possible by the tremendous sacrifices of the collective force. Down through our history this same defense was used to perpetuate and extend liberty. In this age he that prates about the individual liberty in industrial life is assuming the position for a purpose, and we, the organized workers, think his purpose is not an honest one, and society largely is beginning to believe with us. If we had relied on our individuality down through the age of trade unionism, where would be our eight-hour workday that has been responsible for throwing rays of light and sunshine into thousands of workers' homes by giving to honest labor that work that otherwise would be denied them. What would be the wages paid? What would be the purchasing power of the dollar? What effect would this individualism have on the general business condition of the country? All these things are sermons within themselves and would take more time than we have in this article to give them even a brief consideration. All intelligent beings can understand that individual action could not introduce remedies that would put the unfortunate idler to work and surround him with a security in the matter of his wages. It has required the strongest kind of consolidated action to levy up the condition of the wage-worker. The employing class being victims to the selfishness of human nature, appreciating that business is run not on the method and consideration of the best characters in business life, but rather by the unscrupulous practices of the skinflint, they find themselves in a position powerless to give any consideration to the individual and base their position on recognizing the market rates. Where unions exist, regularly prescribed trade laws govern the situation. Where the workers exist under the glory of their individuality, there will be found no governing influence, with the result of a backward tendency, subject to the selfishness of the employer who will hire his help on the lowest possible basis. This effect is depreciating not only to the laborer, but has a decided effect on society as a whole, and especially so on that part depending on the patronage of the workers. The need of protecting the wage scale is recognized in the higher walks of society, as, for instance, the government does not presume to allow any competition in the employment of its servants on this line. If they did allow a wage competition as a basis of securing a government job, we could appreciate what a tumble there would be in salaries from the President down, and what a cheapening effect it would have on public employment. A staple wage condition produces a staple market for saleable commodities. In this is found one of the principal necessities of the labor movement, and it may be instructive to take up for consideration the other necessities, as on these determine our right to exist. The necessity of this movement is found in the minute subdivision of labor; the irregularities of employment; the servitude of women; the debasement of child life, and the swiftly recurring periods of stagnation and panics, and the ever-increasing army of the unemployed. You might suppose that this in itself would justify the labor movement. But the strongest necessity is to be found in its claim of whether or not labor receives its just proportion of what it actually produces. Permit me to refer to the Massachusetts Labor Bulletin No. 52, as it deals with this proposition. We are privileged to read that the United States census reports for 1900 declare that the average annual wage of an American laborer is $437. That is a little less than $1.50 per day, and nobody need go to Washington to learn that the average man who works with his hands gets about what the government says he does. But here come the 1900 census reports with another fact that makes the figures about wages seem more important. The average annual value of the American working man's product is $2,450, say the census reports. Now figure this out for yourself and you will see that the difference between what the average wage-worker gets

each year and the value of the work he creates with his hands is $1,913. A large part of this $1,913 that the wage-earner created but did not get, went into the employers' pockets in the form of profit. It may be considered strange, but there are some at least of the wage-earners who are aspiring for that $1,913 end, believing that the employers' service would be legitimately covered by the division representing the $437 end. We are intelligent enough to understand that while these figures represent the average, some receive greater or less proportions, and I personally feel that between the carpenter boss and his employes this difference does not exist. It is an admitted fact that the laborers' wage represents, in the majority of cases, nothing but the commonest existence. Few wage-workers save much money. Most of them are like the poor old laborer who, when dying, called his family together and said: "Well, children, I was born without a cent and I die without a cent. Thank God I've held my own."

While the labor employer's business represents not only existence, but profits as well, and in the contests as waged with the employers, such as the miners' strike, the stockyard strikes, the lockout of building craftsmen of New York City, and many other contests that might be mentioned, we are privileged to know that the employers' organizations are backed by finances, discipline, and allied one interest with another through bonds of sympathy. Also, with a power to increase profits at will, it becomes with them an easy matter to throw the cost of these disturbances on the consuming public, and that part of the public that bears to the greatest extent the burden of this unjust tax is the laboring class. Under this interpretation of the position of the wage-earner he becomes in his organized capacity not only his own protector, but also a defender of general business interests.

As an illustration, the cost of the contention between the mine operators and John Mitchell's organization was forced from the consuming public. Anthracite coal was raised $2 per ton in value over what it cost previous to the contention. This represented on the one hundred millions of tons needed to supply annual consumption two hundred millions of increased profit to the operators. This extension of profit is continuous and is being added to year after year. The butchers' strike has led the consumers to pay more for beef or necessitate them to an extra amount of chewing. And so it goes in all lines of necessities. Our Christian friend Rockefeller has again donated to Chicago University; look out for another rise in oil to balance up this philanthropic donation made by this most charitable of men who endows colleges for the rich men's sons by extracting tribute from the homes where oil is used. Mr. Rockefeller is too wise to endow colleges for the sons of working men; but these sons are getting an intellectual training through the experience of the times they are passing through that will finally develop them up to the understanding of the impositions of the times, as practiced against them. After this will come a higher order of things which will do away with the attitude assumed by the wage-earners in this age of hands up. Our good servant, the Politician—I believe that is the way they put it, but we find a misconception hereto—instead of being servants we find them assuming the position of masters. They not only force, through scientific practice, our votes, but they extort from us, through combination with the other power just referred to, all expenses necessary to the glaring, illuminating campaigns that dazzle our reasoning faculties away from us. At the gathering of delegates representing the Democratic party at the St. Louis convention, Messrs. Belmont and Hill, sponsors for Judge Parker, used as an argument in furthering the candidacy of the said aspirant, that radical sentiment must be dropped, and if the party were to succeed in electing their candidate, they should get back to the principles as existing at the time when Grover Cleveland was elected President; back in that age the combines and trust interests contributed in equal proportion to both parties, appreciating that their interests were safe with either party, and the party leaders at St. Louis being anxious for success, endorsed the sentiment, and Judge Parker

was selected to lead. The amusing feature of said campaign was where Parker charged the Republican party with the misdemeanor of using trust money to run their campaign on. This was amusing on the grounds that it has since been claimed that not only the three millions used by the Republicans, but also the two millions used by the Democrats, were collected by both party managers from corporate interests. But the serious part is that as soon as the donations were handed down flour advanced $2 per barrel, sugar advanced a cent per pound, coal went up 50 cents per ton—a general advance all along the line. The wage-earners being helpless, through the science of legislation, so fixed that these combinations are doing as they please. Appreciating that this represents simply one more hold-up, one more tribute extracted, adding to the burden that is depreciating his manhood and opportunities, he is gradually getting down to the belief that he is the all-round victim of this enlightened age. The wage-earner is not alone the victim, but other branches of society are also affected, and when we stop to reflect that the underlying principle responsible for the American Revolution was the unjust tax levied by old King George, we wonder how long will the people of this age submit to a system of extortion on the lines of unjust tribute and taxation as operated at present. As a basis of showing the depreciating effect of these tributes as imposed and collected, I will use Dun's index number for November 1, which shows an advance of commodity prices over the figures for the previous month and for the corresponding date for the previous year. The index gives an idea of the changes in the necessary cost of living, luxuries, to a great extent, being omitted from the calculations.

In the November 1 index number the estimated cost of living for a family of five for one year, exclusive of luxuries, would be $497.15. Contrasted with the low figures recorded on July 1, 1897, this means an increase per family of $134.88, or more than 37 per cent. A man must now be earning $2.74 per day to be as well off, in proportion to the cost of living, as he was on a $2 per day basis on the July 1, 1897, standard. Nor does this take into account the steady increase in the standard of living that affects all classes. This not only affects the standard of living, but it goes beyond that and has a direct effect on general business, and it can be justly claimed that the organized wage-earner, in aspiring and at times succeeding in advancing his wage scale, has been the promoter of good times, on the lines of overbalancing the depreciation of the purchasing power of the dollar by simply putting more dollars into circulation. It has appealed to me strongly, that if instead of depreciating the labor unions who are working on lines of enlarged opportunities for the whole, these antagonistic associations should direct their influence to an enlarged home market. This, with the world market that is coming our way, would put our country where it should be, commercially and industrially, supreme among the nations of the earth, and we could then justly claim to be the land of the free and the home of the brave.—Wm. J. Shields in the Carpenter.

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"LOOK IN THE POCKET."

The Trade Record has this excellent article, brief and to the point:

"A clothing company, in an advertisement to the consumer, published a few days ago in the local dailies, made the following clever comparison:

"'When you buy a horse, your first impulse is to look into its mouth—it's a habit. You should acquire the same habit in clothes buying—your first thought should be to look into the inside coat pocket. In both instances you will be looking for a sign of value.'"

Yes, gentlemen; look in the inside coat pocket. If you do not find it, you will know how not to proceed.

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The open shop of the Parryites means twenty-one meals for a dollar—such meals as Gripe Nuts Post of Battle Creek would probably suggest if he were main squeeze of the commissary department and could serve out some of that fricassed cobine and pulverized chewglue to the "independent (?) workmen."—Mixer and Server.

FACTS ABOUT JAPAN.

Japan has nearly 50,000,000 people, more than half as many as the United States.

The word "mikado" signifies something like "the sacred gate" or "the sublime porte."

The name of the reigning Mikado is Mutsu Hito.

The name of the Empress is O Haru—"spring."

European dress is worn at all court functions.

Sixteen cents a day is now good pay for unskilled labor in Japan. Ten years ago it was 6 cents.

Japan has very few millionaires and practically no multi-millionaires.

Tokio is 100 years older than St. Petersburg.

The lovely Japanese cherry trees produce no cherries.

Japanese dead are buried in a squatting posture, chin upon the knees.

More than 10,000 pilgrims, male and female, ascend Fujiyama every year.

Fujiyama is 12,365 feet high, 1,000 feet for every month, plus one foot for every day in the year.

The Japanese people, even the poor, travel much in their own country.

Semi-nudity is common in rural Japan, and furthermore it is respectable and healthful.

The average Japanese is a better bather than the average Britisher.

Wrinkles are poetically termed by the Japanese "waves of old age."

It is quite proper, even complimentary, to ask a woman's age in Japan.

Kissing and shaking hands are rarely practiced in Japan.

Japanese mothers do not kiss their children, though they may press the lips to the forehead or cheek of a very young baby.

Sewing on buttons is not a wifely duty in Japan—there are no buttons.

Japanese inns furnish fresh tooth brushes every morning free to every guest. The brush is of wood, shaped like a pencil and frayed to tufty brush of fiber at the large end.

All of the food served to a guest at a Japanese banquet and not consumed by him at the time is taken to his home by the servants of his host.

Let the watchword be: Build up and beware of the fellow who wants to tear down.

What would you think of the fellow who advised that you destroy the city in which you live just for the purpose of building another one to his liking in its stead? The trade union is more to the worker than all else, hence the sensible unionist will say to the fellow who wants to destroy it, "We will hold on to what we have got and improve it as experience and wisdom may dictate."—Cigar Maker's Journal.

♣ ♣ ♣

The business man or firm who advertises in this journal seeks results. They look for a medium of publicity that has an established circulation; they want to speak of their goods to the people who use them, and, of necessity, buy them. They get the worth of their money when they find the publication that enters enough homes that are able to purchase their wares, to make it worth while to lay their advertisement before them.

✤ ✤ ✤

Don't think that you are an exception, that you cannot commit error. A man is bound to err, but he is not forced to continue in error. No mistake was ever made that was fruitless. By mistakes we learn how to avoid following suit. When we cannot learn by example, we are due to visit the surgeon.—Jere L. Sullivan.

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All advertising matter must be in the hands of the editor not later than the 25th day of the month in order to insure publication in the following month's issue. Advertisers are requested to kindly comply with our rules.

✤ ✤ ✤

The toiler is entitled to recreation and diversion just the same as the capitalist. Life was made to enjoy just as much as it was made for work. All are equally entitled to the same privileges in this world.

♣ ♣ ♣

Stand by your fellow-workers under all circumstances. Be constant and vigilant.

♣ ♣ ♣

Patronize our advertisers. Give them the preference in all cases.

✤ ✤ ✤

Don't forget to mention this journal when ordering goods.

CORRESPONDENCE

New York.

May 31, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is a report of what has been done and the places visited since my last report:

On May 1 an employer of members of Local 708 told the men—fifteen in number—they would have to throw away their buttons if they wanted to work for him. Instead of the men doing as requested, Brothers Hoffman and Cleary, the business agents of the Local, called the men out and, with the assistance of the agents of the other Locals, had the employer sign an agreement before the men would return to work. On May 2, with Brother Hilton, we went among the beef wagon drivers, and on the 3d and 6th we worked in the interest of the city drivers. May 4 Brother Martin, myself and a committee had a conference with the Contractors' Association. I addressed a meeting of Carriage and Cab Drivers' Local 607 on May 7. The next day I received a telegram to proceed to Troy, N. Y., which I did, as there was a strike of the girls in the collar factory of Ouett & Peabody. Our boys were about to be involved in the difficulty. After spending four days among them I returned to New York City. On May 12, with Brother Hoffman, we waited on an employer whose agreement with the Local expired on the 1st of May. He thought he would have an agreement of his own and refused to pay overtime. Before we left him we got a renewal of the agreement and the back overtime for the men. With Brother Martin we held an open meeting of excavating teamsters in the Bronx, which was a success; we also addressed meetings of Locals 607, 708, 98 and 342. On the 15th we held a meeting with Lumber Teamsters' Local 499, in Brooklyn. A lumber dealer who employs ten drivers of Local 654, and who had in his employ one man for eight years, when he found out he was in the Union, discharged him; the other nine men refused to work. Brothers Prescott and Rogan got busy and, with the assistance of the other agents, they got in the yard and got the twenty lumber handlers to come out. Brother Hoffman, vice-president of the Joint Council, formed an organization of them and appointed Brother McDonough their business agent. The committee then waited upon the firm after a conference lasting two hours. The drivers returned to work with an advance in wages of $3 a week, and the lumber handlers an advance of 5 cents an hour. Since then the lumber handlers have joined the organization of Lumber Handlers. Three days were spent among the different crafts of teamsters in organizing. On May 18 I attended a meeting of ice cream drivers; attended joint council meetings on the 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th. I addressed an open meeting in the Bronx on May 20 under the auspices of Local 654, which was a success. On the 21st I addressed an open meeting of teamsters in Newark, N. J. Brothers Denny, Crane and Mitchell of Locals 708 and 654 also addressed the meeting. Brothers Prescott and Rogan notified me on May 22 that an employer had locked out his drivers for being Union men. I went with the brothers up to the Bronx and found Brother Doyle, the Bronx delegate of the Local, and waited upon the employer, who stated he would not have Union men in his employ unless he was compelled to. I guess Prescott, Rogan and Doyle compelled him, as I was up there on the 24th and the men were driving their teams with our monthly buttons on the front of their hats. I addressed an open meeting of Local 535 in Orange, N. J., on the 25th; I also addressed a meeting of Local 453, beef wagon drivers on the 27th and addressed the meetings of Locals 449 and 654. Brother Martin and I were among the brick, lime and

cement drivers on the 29th, and the next two days were spent around the office and among the different officers of organized labor in the city. I remain

Fraternally yours,

T. J. MINIHAN.

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Des Moines, Ia.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We were having trouble in getting our agreements with the breweries signed up here this year. Brother A. B. Walton stopped here on his way to Keokuk and he and Brother Tim O'Connell worked faithfully for a week and had good success. They succeeded in getting all but one to sign, and we hope he will sign. Yours fraternally,

B. F. LINDLEY,
Secretary Local 45.

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New York City, N. Y.

May, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Report of Thomas Martin for month of May, 1905:

On the 1st, with Delegate McCullom of 449, I went to settle a strike of Deyo Bros., which was settled satisfactorily. I went with Delegates Hoffman and Cleary of 708 to visit the stable of Seamon Bros., who had locked out their men, and settled everything O. K. On the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th I was in Unionport, Kingsbridge and Westchester with an Italian interpreter from 506; on the 6th I went to Jerome Park Reservoir and held a meeeting in the Bronx in the evening; on the 7th I went to see an employer in Washington Heights and attended a meeting of 506 in the afternoon; at Long Island on the 8th and on the 9th worked among the manure drivers in the city. On the 10th and 11th I was at Jerome Park Reservoir, where the affiliated trades called a strike against J. B. McDonald, where we have some one hundred teamsters employed and they threatened to become involved. I was assisted by Delegates Brannigan, McElroy and Secretary Trautner of 506. On the 12th I went to jobs of Canavan Bros., Pat Reddy and Joseph Gallick, where the affiliated trades threatened trouble. I was in the Bronx on the 13th distributing circulars for a meeting at Fordham, and with Organizer Minnihan addressed a meeting that evening; on the 14th I went to see an employer in Manhattanville and attended a meeting of 506 in the afternoon; on the 15th I went to Brooklyn and in the evening, with Organizer Minnihan and a committee, went to meet a committee of the Contractors' Association in reference to wage scale of 506. The committee of the Contractors' Association had to report back to their association. On the 16th I worked with the committee and business agents among the contractors, as I had information that they were going on strike the next day. On the 17th the strike of the Rockmen and Excavators was on, and on the 18th, 19th and 20th, with the committee and business agents, worked among the contractors, insisting upon our men living up to their agreement, as the agents of the affiliated trades were working among our men, trying to create dissension in their ranks. In the evening, with the committee, Delegates Brannigan, McElroy and Prescott and Bros. McGee and myself, met a committee of the Contractors' Association and had final conference on the agreement. On the 21st I went to Long Island to try and resurrect the Asphalt Local, which passed out of existence one year ago; there are prospects of bringing it to life again. On the 22d I went to Unionport to see a contractor by the name of Mallet. The Contractors' Association, on the 23d, locked out the excavators and rockmen, drill runners, tool sharpeners and hoisting engineers. The Central Federated Union communicated with us, asking us to support the above trades. As our contract with the association is a non-sympathetic one, we could not grant their request, and as the feeling has become somewhat bitter against the teamsters, it has kept us constantly on the move in order to keep our men from being intimidated by the other trades. I spent four days of my time as above stated. On the evening of the 27th I attended a meeting of Local 506 in Arthur avenue, Fordham. On the 28th I went to Mr. Clark's office in reference to a little difficulty, which was settled satisfactorily, and in the afternoon attended a meeting of 506. On the 29th, with Organizer Minnihan, I went to Brooklyn and worked among the stone,

lime and cement teamsters. I worked among the bakery wagon drivers on the 30th and on the 31st I went to see Mr. J. C. Rodgers, had a conference with him and made arrangements to meet him again in a few days. I attended meetings of joint council on the 5th, 12th and 19th.

Hoping this report will be satisfactory, I remain, Fraternally yours,

THOMAS MARTIN.

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Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is a statement of the work done by me and the cities that I have visited:

On April 29 I received instructions to visit Auburn, N. Y., and assist the coal teamsters to bring about a settlement of their wage scale which had been presented in March to the employers. On May 1 I arranged for a meeting of Local No. 121, which was held on the 4th. I then returned to Oswego, where Local No. 317 was having some trouble with their wage scale. I succeeded in having two of the largest firms sign up, and from what I have heard since they have all signed the agreement. I returned to Auburn on the 4th. At a special meeting a committee was appointed to go with me and arrange, if possible, a meeting with the employers. This meeting was held on the 5th, at which time the employers refused to grant the increase demanded—$1.75 to $2 per day. A special meeting was held on Sunday, the 7th, at which time a unanimous vote was taken to strike. Up to the time of my leaving we had but one coal firm to sign the agreement. I received notice to report in Chicago on Friday, the 19th, where I remained until the 28th. While in Chicago I attended the different meetings held night after night. On the 26th I was instructed to assist Local No. 573, Ice Drivers and Helpers of Toledo. On my arrival in Toledo I made arrangements for a meeting with the employers, which was held on the 30th. We were unable to get the demand of the Local, which was a raise in wages, but we finally got a slight advance of $12 to $25 a year, which was accepted by the members. Trusting this will be satisfactory, I am,

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. ROBB.

Dubuque, Ia.

May 29, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Having noticed nothing of late in our magazine in regard to our Local, I will just say we are living and then please read and judge for yourself. Now, I believe when I say that Local 567 is in the best condition of any in Iowa I think I tell only facts. I attended the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Iowa State Federation of Labor in Council Bluffs, and from interviews with the different delegates from all over Iowa I was convinced that 567 is the king bee. Only two locals of teamsters were represented at that convention—Local No. 90 of Des Moines, by W. P. Givens, and Local 567 of Dubuque, by William Handleman and myself. Our president, Simon Miller, and the father of our Local, also attended as a delegate from Dubuque's Trades and Labor Congress; so you will see that we are foremost in the labor movement of our city, something, I believe, every teamsters' local in every city should get control not only of your own members, but of all labor assemblies, for it is a fact only too plainly seen that the so-called skilled trades are not in co-operation with us as they should be. Most prominent are the building trades of this country, as can now be seen in Chicago. I ask you in all fairness, what is your opinion of any labor organization that will show its ill will at as critical a time as the building trades are now doing in Chicago? But I believe we are partly to blame. The teamsters can furnish as bright a set of men as can be found, and these should be sent out and organize all our craft throughout the country. Now, I am no knocker, but I have seen actions of organizers, both teamsters and others, which I can only condemn. I will say only men who can keep away from saloons and carry themselves as an example to all outsiders should be allowed to travel this country over to represent us or any other labor organization.

Now take my own State for instance; there is the greatest field for organization in the entire country. Waterloo, Olewine, Council Bluffs and many other good fields

have no local at all. Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Burlington, Keokuk, Davenport and Des Moines, and many others, need some help, if it is the right kind. Our Local has 200 members and closed shop contracts with all employers—$11 per week and 25 cents an hour for all overtime and Sunday work. Myself and Brother Miller have organized Livery Drivers 532 and received an increase of $1.50 per week, with a watchman from 6 in the evening till 6 in the morning and closed contracts with all employers, which tends to show that with proper officers and grit to stay at all times will do for all locals what it has done for the teamsters of Dubuque.

In conclusion I will say that the officers of 567 are willing to go anywhere in our vicinity and help organize and strengthen any local of teamsters or any other labor organization, believing that the affairs of one is the concern of all.

I hope that the teamsters will see fit to send out good organizers throughout the country after their next convention, and also hoping that the fair State of Iowa will not be forgotten.

For of all that is good Iowa affords the best. I beg to remain

Fraternally yours,
DANIEL MELBY,
Sec'y-Treas. Local 567.

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Natick, Mass.
May 16, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Just a line to tell the boys of the victory of Local 326. Although but a small Local of forty-eight members, still nearly all are wearing the May button. Last April we sent an agreement to the boss teamsters of Natick for signature, stating it would go in effect on May 1, 1905. On May 1 we received letters from all firms, saying it was impossible to grant our demands. We then asked for a conference, which was denied us on the ground that it would create bad feeling. Finally, through the State Board of Arbitration, we got a meeting, but could not get any of them to grant our schedule, which, I will say, was for a nine-hour day, $10.50 to $12 for single horse, $12 to $14 for double team, and $13 to $15 for three-horse.

On Wednesday, May 10, the men all quit work and went home. On Friday, May 12, one firm agreed to sign, and Saturday, May 13, our men were all back at work. Not a very long struggle, but our men went in to win if it took a month or more. Brother Fall, our State organizer, helped us a great deal in getting our demands.

Wishing the brothers all success, I remain, Yours fraternally,

H. A. GURNEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Burlington, Ia.
May 31, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is a report of the cities I have visited and work done:

I arrived in Omaha, Neb., May 1 and found Local 657 in good condition and Local 71 were increasing nicely. They had city work under control and were taking in the ice men, and no doubt by this time are in good condition. I held two meetings of livery drivers, but could not do anything with them. I visited South Omaha. The Local there is extinct and it was impossible to do anything with them. The employers paid them 5 cents per hour above the Union scale last winter for hauling coal. They thought there was no use in paying dues into the Union when they could get those conditions, but I believe it was done in order to break up the organization, and no doubt they will have their wages decreased this fall.

I then visited Council Bluffs, called two meetings of the teamsters there and L. H. Flynn, A. F. of L. organizer, called one, but neither of us accomplished anything. I visited the Iowa State Federation Convention, which was in session there at that time. The delegates assured me that anything they could do for the teamsters in their State they would do. They also passed resolutions indorsing and pledging their moral and financial support by a unanimous vote. I then went to Des Moines, where the beer drivers were having trouble in getting their wage scale signed. The president of the Local had advised them to strike. Knowing it would not do at that time, I thought it best that I should stay and settle it, if possible. I

was there one week and succeeded in getting all the employers to sign but one, and he promised to do so, which, no doubt, he has done by this time. While there I read in the daily paper of wanting men for Chicago. As the Citizens' Alliance has an employment office there, I went to visit them. It was pretty hard to get anything out of them, but they finally wanted to know if I wanted to go to Chicago and drive an express wagon. I asked them if there was not trouble there. They said there was not; that the strike was all over. I asked them what wages there was in it, and they said $3.50 per day, board and police protection. I asked why they needed police protection if the strike was over. He said I asked too many questions and for me to get out; and I went.

I then went to Keokuk, Ia., and visited their Local. They have twenty-seven members in good standing, but should have a hundred; the place seems to be dead. L. H. Flynn, A. F. of L. organizer, was there three weeks with them, and A. L. Urich, president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, was there and worked with them, and I worked with them, but it was impossible to do anything, as they will not assist in any way. I called a meeting for Sunday afternoon, May 28, and there were five members present; so I gave it up for a bad job. They also have a good local organizer for the A. F. of L., and he can not do anything with them. I then went to Burlington. We held a meeting with the city council here and asked for the nine-hour day with the same pay. I have not heard from them yet, but feel sure we will get it. We will have an open meeting Saturday evening, June 3, and see if we can build the Local up. I will then go north.

Hoping this report will be satisfactory and godspeed to the boys in Chicago, I remain, Yours fraternally,

A. B. WALTON.

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Boston, Mass.

June 1, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Since my last report I have visited the following towns and cities: Gloucester, Natick, Worcester, Holyoke and Malden and Quincy, and in Natick and Quincy have had agreements signed; in the former after a five-day strike bringing about nine hours for a day's work, and in the latter city without any trouble. I had an agreement for coal teamsters, the first signed one since the inception of Local 333. In Gloucester all but five men have been put to work, but in the city of Malden some forty-two men stopped work, and at this time twenty-eight are still out. As both sides are determined, the prospects look anything but bright for bringing both together, but after waiting on Local 314 and trying to have the same adjusted with President McNealy, I found them as determined as ever, and the joint council recommended that no action on the matter should be taken contrary to Local 314. In Worcester I found the coal teamsters working contrary to conditions of that city. I waited on coal dealers who hired their teams out to the American Car Sprinkler, where the amount of money paid for hire would not warrant paying the schedule. I had the same adjusted on matter of Local 631. Market and commission house teamsters have been very successful in having all but five signed up for one year at this sitting.

Hoping this will meet with your approval, I am, Fraternally yours,

FRANK P. FALL.

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The labor movement is more a question of humanity than a question of the almighty dollar. It has accomplished more in that direction practically than any other society, not even excepting the church. It is the greatest movement in the championship of human rights and human liberty.—Galveston Journal.

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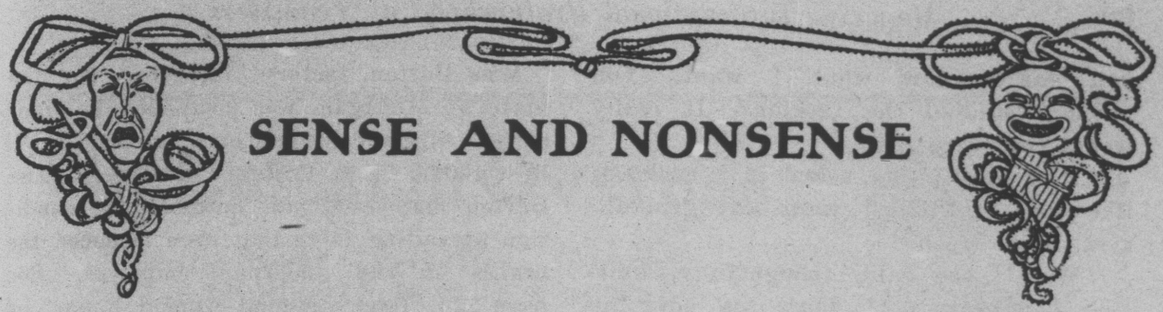
President Roosevelt does not suit the professional politicians of either party, but the action he took the other day in regard to putting convicts on the public works shows that he is a man who believes in justice and right. He has issued an order prohibiting contractors from working convicts on any of the public enterprises of the government. The matter was brought to the President's attention from Arkansas, where some contractors had arranged with the State to put State convicts at work on the river improvements.—Houston Labor Journal.



SENSE AND NONSENSE

On Sound Footing.

"I met an old friend on Broadway recently," said "Jack" Flaherty, manager of the Majestic theater. "He did not look particularly prosperous, and I knew that his recent theatrical ventures had not been profitable. But he was smiling and chipper.

"'How are you getting along?' I inquired.

"'First rate,' he answered. 'I don't owe a dollar in the world.'

"'That's good,' I hazarded.

"'Yep,' he continued, 'I have just borrowed the money and paid all of my debts.'"

No Escape.

"Yes," said Puttzincalls of Wall street, "I went up to that 'way-back country place for the summer, thinking to get away from all thought and reference to the street, I was so tired of it; but one day I saw my host walking along with a big bucket in his hand, and I asked him where he was going.

"'Goin' to water some stock,' said he.

"So I saw it was no use, and I packed up and came home."

Medical Advice.

A doctor in a New England town had among his patients a Teuton whose sense of humor was a little blunted. Late one night, after an extremely hard day's work, the doctor went to bed feeling ill and exhausted. Ten minutes later his doorbell rang. He went to an open window and called out:

"Who is it?"

"It is me—Yawcob Heinschlatter."

"Well?"

"Mine vife is seeck. She wants you to be there queeck."

"I am tired out, and I am not well. I can't go to your house tonight. You go and get Dr. Blank; he lives within three minutes' walk of your house."

Three-quarters of an hour later the bell rang again; the doctor went to the window.

"Who is it?" he asked.

"Me—Yawcob Heinschlatter."

"Didn't I tell you to go to Dr. Blank?"

"Yaas, and I did go to heem, and he put his head out of the window and tell me 'Go to the devil,' so I came right back to you."

Good Value.

"Fifteen dollars for that painting! Too much!"

"Why, my dear sir, the frame alone cost twelve dollars!"

When a man fools his wife and is ashamed of it, it is not so serious, but when he thinks he has a right to fool her, that is serious.—Atchison Globe.

Would Not Cost Much.

"Altogether too expensive, Gladys," he said firmly.

"Oh, no, papa," she pleaded. "It won't cost much."

"My dear child, you musn't think you can fool your old father just because he likes to be generous when he can," he said. "I can't afford any such extravagance."

"But it's not extravagant, papa," she urged. "Really it isn't."

"Didn't you say the material was $10 a yard?"

"Yes, but"—

"And you don't think that's extravagant! Why, that's too much to pay even for a ball gown."

"Of course it is, papa, but you see"—

"There's no use discussing it. I can't throw money away."

"But you don't understand, papa. Ten dollars a yard sounds like a lot, because

you don't know what I want. You haven't studied the fashions. It really would cost very little."

"How much?" he asked in a business-like way. "I don't want any generalities. How much?"

"Well," she said, thoughtfully, knitting her brows, "I don't see how the whole bathing suit can cost over $3.50."

Miss Burton, factory inspector for the State of Michigan, was compelled to order better sanitary regulations in the C. W. Post Battle Creek Postum Cereal shop. Miss Burton discovered an unwholesome condition prevailing there that even menaced the health of the underpaid employes. See page 274, Twenty-second Annual Report of the Michigan Bureau of Labor.

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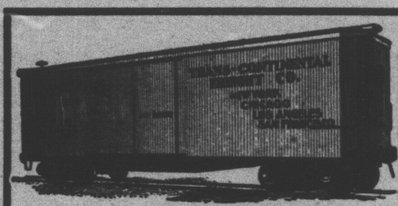

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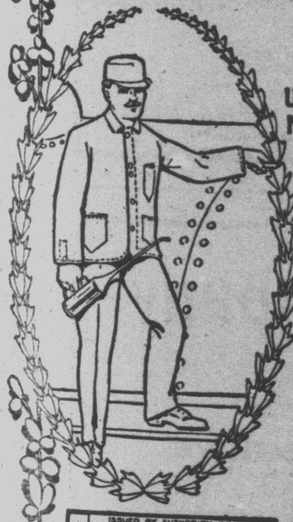

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